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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

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## DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

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[MARTIN V. B. GILBERT.]

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largest and most comfortable

in the State, and is well

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is well supplied with all the

modern improvements, and

the management is conducted

in a manner that will give

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patronize it. The hotel

is well situated, and is

## POETRY.

### THE BEKAVED HUSBAND.

BY MRS. E. L. Saxon.

He sat within a silent room—  
Death's shadows had been there,  
His heart was filled with grief and gloom,  
His head was bowed in prayer.  
He strove to shut out memory,  
So filled with bitter pain,  
But close before his weeping eyes  
Her glass was held again.

Again he stood beside his wife  
And almost deemed her living—  
Again he took the farewell kiss  
Which she had died in giving.  
He half forgot that death had been  
Within his pleasant home;  
He seemed to feel her presence there  
Beside him in her room.

There stood upon the mantle shelf  
A vase of faded flowers,  
They had been placed there by herself  
In happy, glowing hours;  
There sat her vacant chair on high,  
Her shawl across it lying;  
It had been folded round her breast  
When he had seen her dying.

There was her basket, and her books,  
Her portrait on the wall,  
The Bible where her last sweet looks  
On holy words did fall.  
A few short years before and he  
Had brought her there a bride,  
But now she was laid down to rest  
With her infant by her side.  
He did not dream how much he loved  
The flower he had cherished,  
Or how she twined about his heart,  
Until the bloom had perished.

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed,  
While others are beginning;  
'Tis luck at times, at others speed,  
That gives an early winning;  
But if you chance to fall behind,  
Ne'er slacken your endeavor;  
Just keep this wholesome truth in mind:  
'Tis better late than never.

If you can keep ahead, 'tis well,  
But never trip your neighbor;  
'Tis noble when you can excel  
By honest, patient labor;  
But if you are outstripped at last,  
Press on as bold as ever,  
Remember, though you are surpassed  
'Tis better late than never!

Ne'er labor for an idle boast  
Of victory or another;  
But, while you strive your utmost,  
Deal fairly with a brother.  
Whatever your station, do your best,  
And hold your purpose ever;  
And if you fail to beat the rest,  
'Tis better late than never!

Choose well the path in which you run,  
Succed by noble daring;  
Then, though the last, when once 'tis won,  
Your crown is worth the wearing.  
Then never rest, if left behind,  
Nor slacken your endeavor;  
But ever keep this truth in mind,  
'Tis better late than never.

### SOFTLY INTO HEAVEN SHE FADED.

Softly into Heaven she faded,  
As the star when morn appears,  
While we stood in silence round her,  
Gazing at her through our tears.  
Death, she said, had not a shadow;  
All the vale was full of light,  
And she left us, smiling sweetly,  
Bidding us a last good night.  
Saying, as she kissed us fondly,  
"Do not drop for me one tear—  
Jesus, Jesus, stands beside me—  
I am safe while he is near."  
She is gone, and I am lingering  
In this weary world of ours,  
Bearing on my heart the ashes  
Of affections, broken flowers;  
Ever longing to be with her  
In that better home above,  
Where the heart rejoices ever  
In the dearth of love of love,  
For a moment death divides us,  
But when I have crossed its gloom,  
I shall then be resting with her,  
Ever, ever more at home.

### GENTLE ANNIE.

Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie,  
Like a flower thy spirit did part;  
Thou art gone, alas! like the many  
That have bloomed in the summer of  
thy heart.

Chorus—Shall we never more behold thee,  
Never hear thy winning voice again;  
When the spring time comes, gentle An-  
nie;

When the wild flowers are scattered o'er  
the plain.

We have roamed and loved 'mid the beau-  
tiful flowers.

When thy downy cheeks were in the  
bloom;

Now I stand alone 'mid the flowers  
While they mingle their perfumes o'er  
thy tomb.

Chorus—Shall we never more behold thee,  
Never hear thy winning voice again;

Ah! the hours grow sad while I ponder  
Near the silent spot where thou art laid,  
And my heart bows down when I wander  
By the stream and meadow where we  
strayed.

How is it when a wife wears the  
breeches, she and her husband compose  
the number ten?—Because she is number one,  
and he is a cypher.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUES-

TIONS.

The subject of our relations with the  
Isthmus countries and the interfering  
elements of France and England, is com-  
plicated to the majority of readers, because  
the simplest preliminary causes are over-  
looked, and to the governments concerned,  
because a foolish treaty, interpreted on both  
sides differently, adds its complications to  
the questions of right under the law of na-  
tions, and to the antagonism of policy un-  
der the position towards this continent as-  
sumed by the United States. We have,  
unfortunately, to add two other powerful  
influences—a most unscrupulous body of  
American citizens who throw off under our  
free system the restraints of citizen-  
ship, and put them on, with their own  
suggestions—and a most damaging  
doubt on the part of France and England  
of the good faith of this government.

To understand the subject at all, we must  
begin at the beginning, and throw aside  
these distracting circumstances.

The map of North America discloses the  
fact that the nearest route from one side of  
our continent to the other, is through the  
Isthmus of Darien, lying in the centre of  
the Western Hemisphere. Both sides of  
the central portion of North America are  
in the hands of the United States. The  
only other countries which can claim con-  
tact with the waters of both oceans, are the  
States under whose jurisdiction the Isth-  
mus lies, Mexico, and the possessions of  
Great Britain. The only two countries  
having any commerce to make a simple  
view of surfaces on the map would suggest  
the importance of the subject, are Great  
Britain and the United States. Many cir-  
cumstances suggest, however, that at least  
in the present view of the subject, as one  
of domestic concern, Great Britain has lit-  
erally no interest in the transit of the Isth-  
mus. Her North American Empire con-  
sists of bare provinces, the commercial in-  
terests of whose two shores have no unity  
of interest, nor is there either organization,  
or the probability of organization, to make  
it a matter of the smallest moment to the in-  
tegrity of the British North American pos-  
sessions, that this transit should form a  
means of access from one shore to the other.

The question in this aspect may, in the  
remote probabilities of future development,  
become important to Great Britain. To the  
United States, it is a living, vital, present  
question.

Were the Isthmus in the hands of a just,  
enlightened and liberal people, acknowl-  
edging the code of international morals known  
as the law of nations, the natural desire of  
the people of this country for free access  
from ocean to ocean, would find no difficult  
to its gratification. Enlightened nations do  
not stop the paths of peaceful commerce—  
it rather invites their occupation. Civiliza-  
tion does not frown on the freedom of  
intercourse between parts of an empire. It  
rather smooths the way to its easy accom-  
plishment.

But in this gateway of the seas, there sits  
none of the qualities of true civilization.  
A race, retaining the treachery of the In-  
dian, and blending the Spaniard's scorn of  
work with the Indian's reliance on nature,  
which simply advances on the savages they  
subdued but did not supplant, by the forms  
of civilization and the munimery of reli-  
gion, holds in its hands the key to the nar-  
row passage which separates the two oceans,  
and shuts up the free intercourse of the  
brotherhood of American citizenship. The  
law of nations gives us the right to have  
this passage opened. The nation which  
holds its jurisdiction has the right of re-  
venue from it as property, within the limits  
of personal support, or the non-prohibition  
of use. Is it unnatural that our Govern-  
ment should look with intense interest upon  
the subject? Is it unnatural that our  
Government should resolve to secure the  
rights which natural law pronounces in its  
favor? And when, by solemn contract  
with our citizens, that hybrid power has  
surrendered the right of transit for a con-  
sideration, is it unnatural that our Govern-  
ment should insist on the fulfillment of the  
contract?

These are the questions, and all the ques-  
tions which belong of right to the original  
decision of the Government of the United  
States. These are the questions, and all  
the questions which this country might, if  
it chose, consent to think of. All subse-  
quent considerations might be left to  
subsequent negotiation under the liberalizing  
influence of international obligation.

Were Great Britain disposed to regard  
this country with sufficient confidence, and  
not to impute to her designs and a policy  
inconsistent with equity, and equally so  
with any part of our previous conduct, she  
might content herself to wait the develop-  
ment of American improvements under the  
pressure of this home influence. She has  
not, however, been so content to do. She  
must insist not only on equality, but superi-  
ority; she must control and guide the  
powers having dominion of the Isthmus, and  
thus control the transit itself.

Under the form of a protectorate, she  
plants herself right at the point of difficulty.  
Clutching at empire which our policy for-  
bids her, she snatches the Islands of the  
coast, and uses every effort she can make  
herself the guardian of the Isthmus.

To such designs we, of course, could never  
consent—and the antagonism of the two  
countries commences in earnest. The  
CLAYTON-BULWYN treaty, a pretended com-  
promise, proposed when our interests ob-  
viously overshadowed all others, from our  
California acquisitions, was, and is, a mere  
interlude. Under the construction pre-  
tended by Great Britain, the only purpose  
it could possibly serve, was the purpose  
to produce that offspring of new and entan-  
gling questions which have made it so fruit-  
ful of difficulty.

We disregard it as at all involving now  
the two countries. The pretences of con-  
struction have been used so frequently to  
cover its palpable violation, that it may be  
regarded as not sacred. We think that the  
seaman on this side the water would cer-  
tainly be of the smallest weight in controlling

the subject.

American action. Putting it aside, then,  
we go on to the natural condition of things.

Rejecting the pretences of Great Britain  
to a common influence with ourselves on  
questions so immediately affecting our do-  
mestic commerce, our Government is not,  
and never has been, disposed to regard the  
Isthmus as simply a connection for Ameri-  
can commerce between sea and sea. The  
most enlarged and liberal ideas have per-  
vaded our purposes. We have proclaimed  
that our design is not to acquire any exclu-  
sive control, but to secure liberal arrange-  
ments, in which all the world are equally  
interested with ourselves. Our hope has  
been to settle the subject, so that the transit  
may be open to all the world alike, but to  
it liberally—making no difference as to an  
original question whether a citizen of Eng-  
land, of France, or of China, had the tran-  
sit to open up and the profits of the trade—so  
it was open and free. As only a second-  
ary question, however, the acquired rights  
of American citizens must be protected.

On this score new difficulties commences.  
An American company was actually in pos-  
session, running its line regularly, without  
difficulty or objection, when a dangerous  
political element, out of which a thousand  
political difficulties have grown, was thrust  
into the affair. Civil war raged in Nicar-  
agua. An American citizen went with a  
band of followers by invitation of one of the  
parties, to take part in it. Absolving him-  
self from allegiance to the American Gov-  
ernment, he became the ally of and tempo-  
rary chief of another. During the progress  
of these things the American line was bro-  
ken up, and since that time has not suc-  
ceeded in regaining its property. So far as  
transit is concerned, this event is the date  
of all the present complications. The Cen-  
tral American powers in alliance against  
Walker, have urged the issue of the line  
as a legitimate excuse for attempt to abro-  
gate a contract, where fulfillment was im-  
possible by the act of the de facto govern-  
ment. They found that, holding on to this  
valuable property, they might perhaps in-  
volve the United States, by suggestive con-  
tracts with other governments, or the sub-  
jects of other powers.

In this connection they insult this coun-  
try by connecting it with Walker and his  
designs; and the privileges which their fa-  
vored position enables them to proffer, blend  
with the appeals they make to the pride  
of other powers, who succeeded in bringing  
an English and a French fleet to their wa-  
ters to stand guard over their coasts. Hence  
the difficulties which now stare us in the  
face. Were not the whole design, on all  
hands, based on the most offensive imputa-  
tion on our national good faith—there might  
be a hope of easy solution yet to every  
question. Unfortunately, however, the under-  
lying source of danger is, that the feeling  
of our own country, is an outrage upon this  
country, and it threatens to display itself  
in the offensive form of superintendence  
under the American flag. It is most unfor-  
tunate that a crew of professed outlaws, like  
Walker and his followers, should have the  
power to begot such trouble—just as it was  
that the prosecution of the slave trade should  
provoke the almost collision of last spring.

So it is, however, and we have the living  
issue to meet. Shall we be brow-beaten  
on our own ground? and shall we be de-  
graded by the machinations of the little  
peers of the Isthmus?  
We yesterday suggested a mode of re-  
lieving the entire difficulty. We believe  
now that it is the best mode, and we com-  
mend it to the careful consideration of the  
Government. Let war be declared against  
Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and let us ex-  
act under the sanction of formal hostilities,  
the reparation and the rights which have  
been denied us. Then France and Eng-  
land will stand guard in vain over "suspi-  
cious vessels," and the open rights of war  
will shut out all questions of violated flags  
and European protectors, or precipitate  
conclusions which it is ridiculous to post-  
pone, if they must come at last.—Peters-  
burg Press.

## THE PLYMOUTH.

As stated by us on Friday, this practice-  
ship, now lying at the navy-yard, will be  
towed down to Norfolk to-morrow, by the  
U. S. steamer Dispatch, which has been  
ordered here from Norfolk for that  
purpose. The Plymouth is to lay up for  
repairs at that navy-yard. Her crew will  
be transferred to some other vessel. On  
Friday, while on board of her, we exam-  
ined the monster Dahlgren gun which she  
carries. Its weight is 15,700 pounds, and  
is 13 feet in length. The bore is 11 in-  
ches, and the shell, when loaded, which  
she carries, weighs 137 pounds. Twenty-  
five pounds of powder are required to load  
the shell. The gun is easily managed  
by twenty men, it being arranged on a  
carriage mounted on wheels, pulleys, &c.  
As we have given heretofore a full descrip-  
tion of this vessel, we will not go over it  
again. It is apparent that she needs re-  
pairs, and when these are made, she will  
come out in excellent trim for service.—  
States.

My dear madame, I am surprised  
at your taste in wearing another woman's  
hair on your head. "My dear sir, I am  
equally astonished that you persist in wear-  
ing another sheep's wool upon your back."

Some great genius has discovered  
that the "centre of gravity" may be found in  
a Quaker's meeting.

Politicians make fools of themselves;  
pettifoggers make fools of others; and pre-  
tty girls make fools of both.

This is a grave matter to make  
mourning of, as the whale said to the man  
who was dipping the oil out of his head.

Why is the letter S like a sewing  
machine?—Because it makes needles need-  
less?

What word is that which, if you take  
away the first letter, all will still remain?  
—Call.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### IS A MAN A BRICK?

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New  
York Dispatch writing over the signature  
of "Active," thus amusingly discourses a-  
bout slang terms, and especially on the pe-  
culiar appellation of a "brick."  
Rev. J. C., of Philadelphia, is a trump.  
He goes his length on independence of char-  
acter and independence in everything, and  
is the only minister in all Philadelphia  
who dares indulge in the luxury of a good  
old-fashioned laugh. Your contributor is a  
member of his church, and both are  
staunch friends. A few days ago he had  
occasion to write a note to "Active," in  
which he spoke of your humble servant as a  
"brick." It so happened that a few  
days after receiving said note, Active re-  
ceived a call from one of the trustees of the  
church—a very good fellow, but a man of  
bilious turn of mind, slightly given to low  
spirits and indigestion. In the course of  
conversation reference was made to a cer-  
tain topic, to verify which Active refer-  
red to the above mentioned note which  
he placed in the hands of Brother Sowerby  
for perusal. Brother Sowerby took the note, read it  
over, frowned twice, looked "savage" and  
tossed the letter on the table. "What's  
up, Brother Sowerby?" "Why, Brother  
Active, my bewells rile again. Brother C.  
for using such kvity and such unscrupulous  
expressions as there is in that air note—  
"The idea of a Christian man calling a Chris-  
tian brother a 'brick' is a little too out-  
rageous." "Suppose we call upon him,  
Brother Sowerby," said Active, "and ask  
whether he feels guilty? Wouldn't that be  
better than maligning his motives?" "No,"  
said Brother Sowerby, "I wouldn't. I  
wouldn't believe twice; I wouldn't go  
three times, and then agreed to go. The  
pair accordingly started up Walnut street,  
and were soon at the residence of the good  
domine. "Brother C.," said Active, "after  
entering the hospitable parlor, Brother  
Sowerby happened to see a note to me  
the other day, written by you, in which  
you characterize me as a 'brick.' This  
Brother Sowerby regards as unconstitutional  
and unfit for the lips of an em-  
bassador from Heaven. Believing that  
you could make matters all right, I have  
induced Brother Sowerby to come and be  
relieved of his fears for your declination in  
spirituality." The dominie slightly looked  
grave for a moment and asked Brother  
Sowerby if he had ever read of Sparta?

Brother Sowerby allowed that he had—  
when he was a boy. "Then," said Mr.  
C., "allow me to relate an anecdote which  
you will find in Plutarch's lives, and see if  
you are not quite willing that I should call  
you a brick as well as Brother Active."

Sowerby slowly shook his head as though  
that were impossible, and the reverend gen-  
tleman went on thus: "The ancient city  
of Sparta was renowned for the bravery of  
its inhabitants and the invincible valor of  
its soldiery. One of its leading men was  
Demetrius. Demetrius was once upon a  
visit to another city, and brought back with  
him as a guest a military chieftain whose  
name is familiar to every school boy. The  
stranger had long known the puissance of  
Sparta, though he was ignorant of its typog-  
raphy. You understand me, Brother  
Sowerby?" "I reckon," said Sowerby,  
closing his open mouth on the last fly of  
Summer that had just flown into his car-  
venous recesses. "When, therefore, the  
stranger came up to the city, and found it  
unfamiliar, he was greatly surprised and  
wonderingly asked Demetrius, 'Where are  
the walls of Sparta?' 'You shall see,'  
was the reply, and in a moment the victor  
beheld an army of men drawn up for  
military review. 'There,' said Demetrius,  
"are the walls of Sparta, and every man  
before you is a brick!" Do you not see  
the propriety of addressing yourself and  
Brother Active as 'bricks'?" continued  
the dominie with a genial smile. "Of course,  
Brother Sowerby said, and to do him jus-  
tice, apologized for his unfounded strictures  
upon the Christian consistency of his pastor.  
Indeed, when the latter assured him that  
he considered him a "brick" in the walls  
of Zion, Brother Sowerby was almost flat-  
tered—quite as much as an adreptic could  
ever be. Before closing this, it should be  
said by me that slang words, after all, as a  
general thing, are founded in classicality.  
They owe their popularity to the immense  
amount of meaning they convey. As gen-  
erally used, the term "brick," as applied  
to a man, is a slang term, but then what  
an immense amount of meaning such words  
convey. Tell us that a man is a "brick,"  
and that one word gives us the key note to  
his whole character.

No Time For Swapping.—An Indiana  
man was travelling down the Ohio, in a  
steamer with a mare and a two-year-old  
colt, when by a sudden career of the boat,  
all three were tilted into the river. Hoo-  
sie, as he rose, puffing and blowing above  
water, caught hold of the tail of the colt,  
not having a doubt that the natural in-  
stinct of the animal would carry him safe  
ashore. The old mare took a "bee line"  
for the shore, but the frightened colt swam  
ludicrously down the current, with its owner  
still hanging fast. "Let go of the colt,  
and hang on to the old mare," shouted  
one of his friends. "Pre-boo!" ex-  
claimed the Hoosier, spouting the water  
from his mouth, and shaking his head like  
a Newfoundland dog, "his mighty fine,  
your telling me to let go the colt; but to a  
man that can't swim, this ain't exactly the  
time for swapping horses."

A young physician, a recent graduate,  
was asked why he had not gone to see his  
father, who had just died. The father lived  
in Indiana, the son in Virginia. He re-  
plied that "the immense torridity of the cir-  
cumambient atmosphere had, by its con-  
densation, so diluted the pleid aqueous  
fluid of the enormous river Ohio, that with  
the most superlative reluctance, I had to  
procrastinate a promedicated egress into the  
palustrine provinces, until the morbid ex-  
citement of the pericranium had extinguished  
the vital spark."

A Little Difficulty in the Way.—  
An enterprising travelling agent for a well  
known Cleveland Tomb Stone Manufactory  
lately made a business visit to a small town  
in an adjoining county. Hearing in the  
village that a man in a remote part of the  
township had lost his wife, he thought he  
would go and see him, and offer him con-  
solation, a grave stone, on his usual rea-  
sonable terms. He started. The road was a  
horribly frightful one, but the agent per-  
severed and finally arrived at the bereaved  
man's house. Bereaved man's hired girl  
told the agent that the bereaved man was  
splitting fence rails "over in the pasture,  
about two miles." The indefatigable agent  
hitched his horse and started for the "pas-  
ture." After falling into all manner of mud  
holes, scratching himself with briars and  
tumbling over decayed logs, the agent at  
length found the bereaved man. In a sub-  
dued voice he asked the man if he had lost  
his wife. The man said he had. The  
agent was very sorry to hear of it, and sym-  
pathized with the man very deeply in his  
great affliction; but death, he said, was an  
inevitable archer, and shot down all of both  
high and low degree. Informed the man  
that "what was her loss was his gain,"  
and would be glad to sell him a grave stone  
to mark the spot where the beloved one  
slept—marble or common stone, as he  
chose, at prices defying competition. The  
bereaved man said there was "a little diffi-  
culty in the way." "Hav'n't you lost your  
wife?" inquired the agent. "Why, yes, I  
have," said the man, "but no grave stone  
is necessary, but you see the cursed  
critter ain't dead. She's seated with an-  
other man!" The agent retired.

The Cuban Revolutionists.  
New Orleans, Dec. 31.—Private advi-  
ces received here confirm, positively, that  
a squad of Americans, now in Cuba, with  
regular passports, are ready to assist the  
revolutionists.

## A LOAFER'S EXPERIENCE.

An original specimen of the loafer tribe  
was arrested as a vagrant by one of the  
N. Y. Metropolitans and brought before  
Justice Osborne. On being asked the  
usual questions, how he obtained a liveli-  
hood, he told the following doleful sto-  
ry:

I am not to blame, your Honor, because  
I can't earn a living. I never did earn  
my bread. I have been unfortunate all  
my life. Even when a baby, I lost part  
of one of my ears by falling out of the  
cradle on to the sharp side of a dilapidated  
couch. Afterwards, at various times, I  
fell into a kettle of hot soap-suds, pulled  
a barrel of potatoes onto my head, and cook-  
ed the whole of my internal machine by  
drinking boiling water from the spout of  
the tea kettle. Indeed I met with more  
than the usual assortment of boyish mis-  
fortunes, besides the usual accidents which  
happen to all masculine juveniles, of being  
blown up with gunpowder on the Fourth  
of July, and breaking their legs slipping  
down hill on Christmas. At one time I  
had this hand [holding up his right one]  
mutilated by a planing machine, had my  
hair cut off by a circular saw, was carried  
from the cellar to the fourth story of a  
cotton factory, heels upwards, on the hook  
of the hoisting rope which had caught in  
my pantaloons—was whirled around a ma-  
chine drawn by a guilty percha belt, which  
tangled in my hair, and which revolved  
me for fifteen minutes, at the rate of seven  
times a second, lost two fingers in a thresh-  
ing machine, had my foot mashed by a  
Third Avenue car, and was once run away  
with by a locomotive engine, which I had  
started, and didn't know how to stop.  
When it came time for me to go into busi-  
ness for myself, I set up in the apple and  
peanut trade, but the boys kicked over my  
stand and stole all my stock. I then ac-  
quired a new capital by begging pennies  
on the corners, and went into the ballad  
business. I arranged my literary stock  
on the carbones, but a high wind scat-  
tered my hopes and my songs together; I  
saw a chimney sweep walk off with "Jen-  
sie, the Flower of Dunblane," a fat coun-  
tryman stamped "The Bold Soldier Boy,"  
"Mary Blane," and "The Seven Ages,"  
into the mud; a ragged newsboy ran  
around the corner with "Kathleen Ma-  
voren," a candy girl eloped with "Ben  
Bolt," "The Yankee Sailor," and "Lord  
Lovell" the rest of my property disap-  
peared in like manner, and all that was  
left to me was a single copy of "Billy  
Lackaday," and two of Beautiful Jenny; I  
traded Billy for a penny cigar, which I  
lighted with Beautiful Jenny, and pre-  
pared to start in life again. I then

## PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to establish in the city of Norfolk, at an early period, a Commercial, Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper, to be called the **LEADER**, which will be independent of the dictation of any extraneous influence whatever. As a commercial and miscellaneous journal, every effort will be made to keep pace with the progress and requirements of the age, and in this respect it shall be essentially and emphatically a Newspaper worthy of the expanding prospects of a growing city, and alike acceptable to the general reader.

It will be ardent in its advocacy of the Union formed by our fathers, and equally devoted to the maintenance of the reserved rights of the States—rights in which abide the only safety for the liberties of the people—the only guarantee for the perpetuity of the confederation.

It is due to truth and frankness to declare at the outset, that the LEADER will bring whatever power it may possess to the support of the claims of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the next Presidency of the United States. He may justly be regarded as the master spirit of the times, and the sagacious and unprejudiced unite in pointing to the distinguished Senator from Illinois as the statesman endowed with such rare qualifications as admirably suit him to take charge of the helm of State, and to guide the vessel in safety through the storms and tempests, which threaten to submerge it.

The LEADER will be published daily and tri-weekly on the following terms: Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum. Tri-Weekly Paper, five dollars per annum, payable in each case, *invariably in advance*. Dec. 7 1w

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, where he selected, with great care, a

## Most splendid and general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

among which can be found some beautiful dress patterns, together with every article generally called for by his numerous customers. Among his assortment can be found Ladies' Cloaks, of every description; elegant and magnificent Shawls, (new style.) Collars of every variety and price; Understeeves of the most superb quality and style. Domestic and other goods for family use—a large assortment.

For Gentlemen, he has a rich and splendid lot of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING.

together with material of every kind and quality. In a word, he wishes to inform this customers and the public generally, that he intends keeping on hand, at all times, a general assortment of every article usually found in a well-regulated Dry Goods and Ready-Made Clothing Store, and all he asks is, that those in want will give him a call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all that so call upon him. Do not forget the Store, nearly opposite the Old Bank, where rich and beautiful goods can be procured on reasonable terms.

Bonnets trimmed by Mrs. Weisel, and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves. In conclusion, allow me to return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope for the continuance of the same. WEISEL, Elizabeth City, Oct. 16, 1858—ts.

## NOTICE.

LIVERY STABLES. I RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, and ask a continuance of the same. I shall always keep on hand fine horses, vehicles &c, for hire, and also board horses either by the single meal, week, month or year.

It will be my pleasure to accommodate and oblige those who may favor me with their patronage, and therefore will always be prepared to furnish good horses and vehicles.

Stables, on Broad Street, nearly opposite the old Bank. CHAS. B. BROTHERS. E. City, July 14 1857.—tf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN! I WISH TO STATE TO THE LATTER that I feel under many obligations for the liberal patronage heretofore received from them, and hope a continuance of the same.

I now wish to state that necessity compels me to call on all that are indebted to me to come forward and do what they can in payment of their accounts. I feel certain, when they come to reflect that I have to meet my payments punctually when due, they will do what they can. Though the times may be hard, come one, come all and do your best, and I feel sure to succeed. SARAH LABOYTEAUX. Jan. 4, 1859.—tf

LAW SCHOOL AT WILLIAMSTON. I PROPOSE, IF SUFFICIENT INDEMNITY is offered, to open a Law School on 1st January next. This village is as healthy as any in this section, and a Law School here promises at least equal advantages to any other place. There will be regular lectures and Students will have the use of a good library. Those desiring to join the school will inform me at once. ASA BIGGS. January 4, 1859. 19-4s.

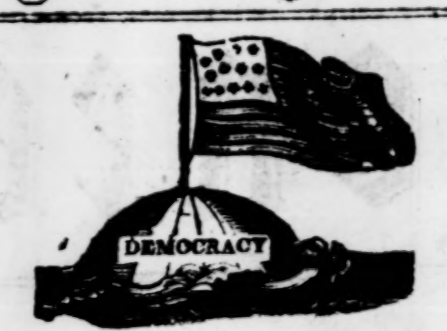
NOTICE. I HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this State for the incorporation of the Reynolds Male Institute, at Reynolds, Gates county.

By order of the Trustees. Q. H. TROTMAN. Dec. 15, 1858. 19-4s

'WHISKERANDO.' WARRANTED TO FORCE THE MOUSTACHE and WHISKERS to grow.

STRONG AND LUXURIANT IN ONE MONTH, where there was none before. It will NOT STAIN OR IRK THE SKIN. Price 6c. Sent to all parts of the country. Address, Dr. S. P. SHELTON, Oct. 12, 1858—Emp'd. New York City.

## Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1859.

## NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of J. B. GODWIN & Co., was dissolved on the 8th instant, by limitation.

J. L. Palmer having retired from the concern, the business of the late firm will be settled by the other partners only.

J. B. GODWIN, MARTIN V. B. GILBERT, JOHN L. PALMER.

The business of the "Democratic Pioneer" office will be conducted by the subscribers under the same firm as heretofore.

J. B. GODWIN, MARTIN V. B. GILBERT, Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 28, 1858.

ERRATUM.—In the introductory remark to the article from the Norfolk Herald, upon the subject of changing the day for the hiring of servants and renting out of houses, published in last week's paper, in fourth line from top, read "We think with that paper, that could the change be made, it would be more agreeable for all concerned." And in the twenty-eighth line of same article "suggestions" is intended for "suggestions." These errors were marked, but were overlooked in correcting the proof-sheet.

THE U. S. SENATE Have taken possession of their new chamber. Upon the vacation of the old Hall, eloquent and feeling addresses were delivered by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden and Vice President Breckinridge. The latter we shall publish next week.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ELLIS. The Raleigh Standard contains an account of the inauguration of Gov. Ellis, which took place on Saturday, 1st inst. It also publishes the Inaugural, which we have perused with pleasure. It is appropriate to the occasion, in excellent taste, and all in all, a good production. We shall lay it before our readers next week.

BLACKWOOD for December, has the following table of contents:—A cruise in Japanese Waters; What will he do with it? A pleasant French Book; The International Copyright Congress; A Letter from a Member to a Literary Friend; The Indian Mutiny and the Land-settlement; Cousin John's Property; Sermons; and Bright Absurdities.

THE LEGISLATURE. But little of interest has been done by the Legislature since it re-assembled. In the Senate, the Coal-fields Road bill has passed its second reading. Its fate in the House is in doubt. A bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, has been introduced in the Commons by Mr. Smith. We understand that the Committee to whom it was referred, will report favorably upon it.

THE NEW YORK WAVERLY. A choice literary paper, published in New York and Boston, at only \$2.00 per annum, on the finest satin surface paper, elegantly illustrated with original cuts, is most excellent, as well as artistically beautiful paper, well worthy an honored place in every family. A great feature is the publication of the "Waverley Novels," worth more annually than the price of the paper—and this week begins a great story, entitled THE SKELETON HAND; an extraordinary Romance, mysterious, thrilling, full of tragic romance, founded upon a series of well-known facts in the history of New England, New York, and the West Indies.

Among those who received license at the recent term of the Supreme Court, to practice in the County Courts of this State, we notice the name of our old friend, L. D. Starke. Mr. Starke was the founder of this paper and its successful conductor for six years. His ability as a writer is well known to its readers; his fluency and eloquence are known to those who have heard him upon the stump. We have no doubt that in his new profession he will be a safe counselor and an efficient advocate. May he find his path smoother and his pockets better filled than when editing a newspaper.

James L. Ball and Frank Vaughan, of this Town, were also granted license to practice in the County Courts, and we wish them success commensurate with their worth.

We are not given to fault finding, or complaining of the action or delinquencies of our "City fathers," being always disposed to award them the credit of doing the best for the town that their judgment advised or the finances would admit of.

The present condition of a portion of the pavements warrant us in calling the attention of the authorities to them; also to the situation of some of the streets. There has been but little done upon them for the last year, and the necessity exists for an effective work.

The pavement on the south side of Main Street is in a most dilapidated condition, and should be taken up—the roots of the trees cut away—and relaid. The addition of a few bricks to the side-walk east side of Road Street, would not be complained of by those who are in the habit of using it.

While we are upon the streets we will take the liberty of suggesting to our worthy Commissioners the necessity for permanent crossing places. In wet weather it is almost impossible to get from one side of the street to the other at the more frequented crossing places without encountering mud nearly to the tops of one's shoes. This is a serious inconvenience to our citizens, and we hope that it will receive the early attention of the Board.

## THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.

We have received from an unknown friend the report of the minority of the Committee on internal improvements upon the bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Rail Road Company. The Report is signed by J. M. Morehead, N. F. Hall, and A. Costner.

The first portion of the Report is an effort to show that the building of this road, instead of injuring the North Carolina road, will increase its business, and that freight will go to our own sea port towns in preference to Richmond.

There are two things, without examining the argument by which the minority reach this conclusion, which strikes us as rather strange, if the conclusion be correct. And one of these might lead us to question the sincerity of one of the signers of the Report, however plausible the reasoning which he brings forward to sustain his position.

The readers of the Raleigh Register will remember an article in that paper some short time back, touching the course of Gov. Morehead upon the subject of this same Danville Connection. The Register introduced a 'leaf from history,' to prove that a pledge had been given to the people of Petersburg, that, if a subscription sufficient to accomplish an internal improvement scheme—of which Gov. Morehead was the earnest advocate,—the charter for the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad would not be asked for; with this assurance, a subscription of, we think, some \$27,000 was made in Petersburg to the proposed project. A subsequent article in the Register proves that the same pledge was given in other places, and that upon the strength of it, the needful assistance was obtained to the work.

By this it seems that Gov. Morehead acknowledged the validity of the objections to the Greensboro' road. If the advantages which he now contends for were to flow from the building of this road, why did he not then offer them as another inducement by which to secure the necessary aid? Could he not then have demonstrated the thing as clearly to the satisfaction of the people as now? and if clearly established, as he thinks it is, would it not have resulted more beneficially to his labors, than by ignoring the Danville scheme and leaving his hearers in ignorance of the vast blessings that might be secured to the State? So it appears to us, and we think, must to every one who will examine the subject. For the purpose of obtaining the requisite means to construct the line for which he was then trying the force of his eloquence, he chimes in with an unfounded popular prejudice, confesses to the justice of the objections of the opponents of the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad, and makes to them a pledge that a charter for it will not be asked, instead of meeting the objections fairly and squarely combatting them with facts and figures, and showing how utterly groundless were the fears of injury from the contemplated line.

We say then, that we are led to doubt his sincerity in the declarations which he sets forth in the Report, for if the effects to the North Carolina Road were to be such as he now pretends to believe, it would have been made an argument before the people of the State.

Again—Richmond, is considerably exercised in relation to the construction of the Danville connection. Have they the remotest idea that though "produces can reach the farthest pore"—Beaufort Harbor and Morehead City—directly at the Atlantic Ocean, in less time than it could reach Richmond, it requiring much less time to run the additional 30 miles to Beaufort, than it would require to shift the freight to another train at Danville?

And as "Richmond is an interior port some 160 or 170 miles by a circuitous navigation from the Atlantic, a distance much greater than from Newbern or Wilmington to the ocean," and as it is as port but little, if superior to Newbern—not equal to Wilmington, and greatly inferior to Beaufort," that produce will ever find any other route than the one to Richmond, leaving the North Carolina lines to ruin and decay? Assuredly not. They know full well the inevitable tendency of this connection if formed, hence their efforts in its behalf. This, if nothing else, is a sufficient refutation of the statements of the minority of the Committee. They have, however, been exploded by the able articles of the Register, and if we thought it necessary, we would reproduce them in our own columns. But, we believe, there is but one opinion down here, and that is, that our own interests demand the rejection of the charter of the Greensboro' and Danville Road.

JOHN M. MOORE, ESQ. This worthy and estimable gentleman—long and favorably known in this locality—stands prominently forward in connection with the Governorship of Mississippi.

The papers from which we derive this information, one of which is an opposition print, speak in the most complimentary terms of Mr. Moore, as also of his prospects for the nomination. His troop of warm personal and political friends in this section of the Old North State will bear of his well-earned popularity with sincere pleasure, considerably increased by a knowledge of his elevation to the distinguished honor for which he is so eminently qualified.

To none would this be a source of more heartfelt gratification than to himself. We know him well, and know that a more high minded, generous, and chivalrous gentleman does not live. Success to him, say we.

PARADOXICAL as it may seem he, who reels and staggers the most in the journey of life, takes the straightest cut to the devil.

## REMEMBER THE POOR!!!

A short time since we referred to the re-organization of the E. City Relief Club, and suggested that some steps be taken to render it effective for the purpose for which it was created. There was no response to our proposition, and we have deemed it useless to say anything more upon the subject. Our duty, however, prompts us to appeal to our citizens in behalf of the suffering and the destitute in our midst.

Too apt are we to forget amid the blessings and comforts which a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon us, the poor, the needy, the widow, and the orphan. Little do we think of the suffering of those whom misfortune has thrown upon the charity of the public; who are exposed to the pitiless blast and the pinching cold,—such as is now upon us,—while gathered around the warm hearth stone and partaking of the plenty spread before us. The children of want are unthought of and unheeded for, because unseen. Yet they are among us, and should be sought out. The weather is now intensely cold; who can tell of the suffering which it is producing? A few cords of wood, properly distributed would carry warmth, not only to the body, but to the heart of many a poor mother, who has witnessed the shiverings of her young without the power to shield them. Let us send relief to these desolate homes. This community is a benevolent one—such is its reputation, will it not sustain it? We propose a meeting on Wednesday night at the Court House. If the suggestion meets the approbation of our people let them signify it to us and we will make the call by a hand bill from our office.

A PROSPECT. The opposition to the Democracy are in a quandary. They do not know exactly what to do. The factions composing it are aware of their weakness, separately, yet believe that in a union there will be strength enough to give the Democracy battle with a chance of success. But how to form a union is the question; how to bring about a fusion of their forces is the problem that they are unable to solve.

Black Republicanism contends that the anti-slavery sentiment shall form the basis of the agreement; that without this it will be useless to show fight; that upon any other platform it will be impossible to concentrate the strength of the North. Seward, Greeley & Co. repudiate the abandonment of the slavery issue, and this is, by far, the more numerous branch of the opposition family. The Know-Nothing wing North have no particular antipathy to the anti-slavery plank, but party pride revolts at becoming the tail of the free soil faction. They will not submit to be swallowed, digested, and assimilated to the great Black Republican body. The terms proposed, therefore, by Seward's spokesmen, are scouted by the other portion of the negotiators. Then comes in the Southern representation, and though anxious to form a coalition to put down Democracy, they will not commit to that article of the creed which commits them to a crusade against slavery. The bond must be silent upon this point, or it will never be signed.

Thus these parties are unable to settle the terms upon which they will form a partnership for the great battle of 1860. Though repeated efforts have been made to bring their forces together, they seem to be as widely asunder as ever. This prospect is that they will so continue.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION. The purchase of Mount Vernon—the home of the Father of his country, when living, and where now rests his hallowed remains, has been undertaken, as is generally known, by the patriotic ladies of the Union. The terms of purchase have been agreed upon, and nearly one half of the money has already been paid. Yet there is a considerable deficiency, and strenuous efforts are being made by the Mount Vernon Association to raise the necessary amount. The appeal of the Association to the ladies of the Union in behalf of this great and praiseworthy enterprise will not be disregarded—certainly not in this section, and we feel satisfied in saying that a handsome sum will be contributed, now that the subject is in proper hands. Miss Sophia Martin, we are authorized to say will receive and forward all donations for the Association, and we sincerely hope that her efforts in aid of the object contemplated will be seconded by the ladies of the town and county, and that old Pasquotank will not be behind in this great work. Other portions of the State have done nobly; let us urge upon our fair friends to be first upon the list from the Old North State.

SCUPPERNON WINE.—We, that is to say, one of the publishers of the Pioneer, are under obligations to Mr. Thos. Shannon, for a bottle of the pure juice of the grape, which we pronounce good. Mr. S. has "more of the same sort on hand," as the razor-strap man says, and all who are in want of an excellent article, will find it by giving Mr. Shannon a call. Also, family groceries, &c. Store under our office. Thanks to you, friend "Jefferson"! "Blessed are they that remember the" printer.

GET THE BEST DETECTOR. Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for January has been received by us, and is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, and the most reliable and best publication of the kind in the U. S. as it is not used to subvert the interest of any banking house, as most of the so-called Detectors are. It should be in the hands of every store-keeper in the whole country, and we would advise all persons who handle money to send two dollars in a letter, for a year's subscription, to the publishers, and thus subscribe for the Semi-monthly issue of it at once; or one dollar, for the monthly issue. It is published by B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to whom all letters should be addressed. A copy of "Peterson's Complete Coin Book," the most perfect and complete one in the world, will be given gratis to all subscribers for 1859.

Meetings of all the elements of opposition to John Letcher are called in Virginia, to appoint delegates to an opposition Convention to be held in Richmond. Why? Know-Nothing, and American names that once designated formidable parties, seem now to be very generally merged in that of "Opposition," the only thing requisite for membership is to entertain an insatiable hatred for the Democratic party. A party of principle, truly!

## AMERICAN FILLIBUSTERING.

[From the London Times.]

Never nation more entirely misunderstood the true grounds of its own strength, the true basis of its own glory, or the true elements of its present and future prosperity than did the United States when they suffered themselves to be prevailed upon to go filibustering. We are not speaking now from a moral, but only from a political point of view.

America has nothing to do, like the Laird of Dumbekie's trees, to grow up while we sleep. If she can maintain a government sufficiently powerful to protect life and property, if she continues to double her population at the end of every twenty-five years, she has a destiny before her which leaves her no reason to envy the lands or the prospects of any nation of the earth. The elements she contains within herself are sufficiently homogeneous to fuse into a single nation; and that nation must, if things go on as they are now proceeding, become in no very long time as numerous as the Chinese themselves and far more powerful than all the States of Europe put together.—Is it not strange that the heirs of this magnificent inheritance should have been so blinded by vanity, by party spirit or by ambition, as to believe that they could accelerate the destiny which is so clearly working out in their favor by piratical incursions upon neighboring nations? The mission of America being, as we have said, to grow and increase, how can she more effectually counteract it than by sending her sons to contend with deadly climates and hostile populations for the possession of land in all respects inferior to that which she enjoys in such abundance at home?—Why should America, inhabited by a race which evidently flourishes best in the northern part of the temperate zone, seek to force her way into the regions where her sons, if they establish themselves, must become in a few generations enervated and degenerate, and very probably unable to maintain the possessions which they have acquired?—A hundred years hence the then people of America may find emigration, if not a necessity, at any rate a convenience, but even then we think they will seek for their new settlements rather in the temperate regions of South America and Northern Asia, than in the burning and insalubrious jungles of the tropics. Let America look at our experience and profit by it. Our colonies in the temperate zone, the States themselves among the number, have been incredibly successful. Within the tropics our success has been much more checkered, and our great tropical empire of Hindoostan is held only at a price of blood, of treasure and of anxiety which makes us often half inclined to regret the success of the British filibusters of the eighteenth century.

Entertaining these views, we have read with the most lively satisfaction the anti Walker proclamation of President Buchanan, and the excellent article in the Washington Union, for which it has furnished the occasion. It will be a happy day for America if she can prevail upon herself to not according to the policy of the President, and to adopt the principles of his organ in the press. She may take it as the feeling of all her well wishers on this side of the Atlantic, that nothing would tend to raise her so much in the eyes of Europe, as to see her people, as well as her government, separate themselves emphatically and entirely from any appearance of sympathy or interest in the transaction of such second rate adventurers and reckless homicides as the so-called Generals Walker and Henningsen. Europe is not so straight-laced that there would not be in many quarters a secret, or, perhaps, an avowed sympathy for the splendid iniquities of a Cortez, a Pizarro, or an Alvarado. But America would be little flattered could she be made acquainted with the remarks that one hears on the delusion of a great nation which suffers its character to be soiled before the world by the outrages of a set of stupid braves, who do not even understand their own miserable trade, and which is betrayed into a demonstration of sympathy for men who have dragged its flag through the dirt without offering it in return the slightest moral and political advantage.

The decided stand which Mr. Buchanan has made in this matter, is the more creditable to him because, in making it, he is by no means to be considered as the representative of the party to whom he owes his election. Such countenance as the filibusters have received in America, is mainly owing, we believe, to the desire of the South to bring new slave States into the Union.

[From the Charlotte Democrat.]

CORRESPONDENCE. The Legislature appointed a Committee to inform the Hon. Thos. Ruffin of his election to the Supreme Court Bench. A friend at Raleigh has kindly furnished us with the correspondence between the Committee and Judge Ruffin, which we publish below:

RALEIGH, Dec. 11th, 1858. HON. THOS. RUFFIN, Dear Sir: In obedience to a Joint Resolution passed by the Senate and House of Commons this morning, we beg leave to inform you that on yesterday you were again elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assembly.

We are instructed to request you to accept that high post of honor and duty, to which your State with one voice has called you, and to add another to the long list of eminent services which it has been your fortune to render to your country.

May we be permitted to say that though you cannot increase the measure of your fame, your State hopes that you will continue and prolong the period of your usefulness.

We cannot conclude this note without an assurance of our happiness at the course the Legislature has thought proper to pursue, and an earnest appeal that you will not decline the honor it has sought to bestow.

We are, most sincerely, your friends, W. J. HOUSTON, M. C. WHITAKER, JOHN KERR, W. N. H. SMITH, M. W. RAMSON.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15th, 1859. GENTLEMEN: I left home before your letter, informing me, officially, that I had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and requesting me to accept the high trust, had arrived there; and I have just received it.

No event could have been more unexpected by me, or have created more surprise. When, at an advanced age and after long service, I heretofore resigned a seat in that Court, it was with the sincere desire of enjoying the repose and quietness of private life; and I thought I had then laid down the cares and responsibilities of office forever. It would not be sincere if I were to conceal that it is painful to find myself disappointed. To give up my retirement is against my feelings and breaks up all my plans for the short remnant of my life; and, after abandoning for six years the study of the law, I feel, and I fear others will feel, that, at the age of seventy-one, it is an act of rashness unsuitable to that age, to undertake again the labors of the judicial station to which I am called.

But it has pleased the General Assembly to tender this renewed expression of confidence in my diligence and fidelity, and in a manner which touches my sensibilities most deeply, so that I am led to believe that, in their opinion and in that of the country, it is my duty to enter once more into the public service. Under the circumstances I also suppose it to be obligatory on me to obey the commands of the Legislature. Therefore, as a duty, I forego my own inclinations and accept the office bestowed on me; and will endeavor with what impaired ability I retain, to execute with my associates, its functions. I return to the General Assembly the most unfeigned thanks and acknowledgments for the honor conferred on me; but at the same time, I undertake the task with very great diffidence; and entirely in deference to the authority of the public will.

The manner in which, gentlemen, you have made the communication to me, and the kind terms in which you have expressed your hopes and wishes for my usefulness in office, lay me under great and lasting obligation to each of you individually.

Your faithful friend and servant, THOMAS RUFFIN.

To Messrs. W. J. Houston, M. C. Whitaker, and others, Committee.

CANNIBALISM IN THE FEJEE ISLANDS, AND ITS PUNISHMENT. The U. S. ship Vandalia, Commander Sinclair, arrived in port yesterday, from a cruise through the South Pacific. Lieut. J. Hogan Brown gives us some information about a deed of cannibalism and its punishment. While the Vandalia was at Ovalu, in the Fejee Islands, information was communicated to Commander Sinclair, by the Consul at Levuka, that the inhabitants of Lomaia, on the Island of Waya—a tribe of ferocious cannibals—had surprised a small vessel, and murdered, cooked and eaten the crew. Thereupon an expedition consisting of 65 men, was fitted out, placed in charge of Lieut. Caldwell, with Lieut. Ramsay of the Marines, Assistant Surgeon Trist, and Master's Mate Bartlett, and sent against them.

The natives refusing to give up the murderers, and taking advantage of their strong position, (a town situated on the top of a high mountain, 1600 feet above the level of the sea,) to defy the party sent against them, a landing was effected at daylight on the morning after reaching the island; and after a most fatiguing march of several hours over difficulties, precipices, rocks and through ravines, the expedition arrived opposite the town. Almost halt was made to refresh the men, who were almost prostrated by their exertions.

After resting, the town was assaulted and carried by a flank movement, the natives fleeing to the rocks and fissures; the town was nearly destroyed, 115 houses having been fired and consumed. On the return of the expedition they were attacked in the most furious manner in one of the ravines by 300 warriors, who were repulsed with a heavy loss. After a severe action of about one half hour, the natives losing nearly fifty in killed and wounded, including two of their principal chiefs. The Americans had six wounded, one man very severely. The season and marines, behaved in the most gallant manner. The anomaly of their situation, attacking a powerful and courageous mountain tribe in their fastnesses, not moving them, except, perhaps, to more steady and daring conduct. The tribe has been taught a severe lesson, and one that will not be lost on the tribes in their vicinity. The Americans murdered and eaten were Louis Brower, a Prussian, naturalized, and Henry Homer, of New York.—San Francisco Paper.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN. HALIFAX, Jan. 5.—The steamship North American bound for Quebec, struck on a rock off Cape Race, and put in here for coal, and leaking. She left Liverpool on the 22d of December.

The Africa arrived out on the 19th December.

The Bavaria put into Queenstown with her machinery disabled, on the 20th.

The President's message occupied the attention of the English press. The Cuban, Mexican and Central American propositions were unpalatable.

The Emperor had reduced Montalembert's term of imprisonment to three months.—The fine was confirmed.

The Portuguese Minister had withdrawn from France.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] HALIFAX, Jan. 5 P. M.—The forward compartment of the North American is full of water.

The City of Manchester, for New York, left Liverpool on the 22d.

The U. S. frigate Wabash was at Malta, on the 24th November.

The President's message is printed in full in the English papers. The Times is unusually severe in its criticism.

The Times announces a new ocean telegraph enterprise for laying the cable from Leeds (Eng.) to Halifax, on an entirely new plan.

The excitement about the filibuster expedition to Ireland was dying out.

It is stated that the French government has signed a contract for a large number of free negroes to supply the French colonies at Gaudaloupe and Martinique.

It is also stated that the French minister of Foreign Affairs heard with some surprise President Buchanan's recommendation to purchase Cuba. France having already notified the American minister that she, in conjunction with England, is determined not to tolerate the cession of Cuba even with the consent of Spain.

## THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Crittenden presented the Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention held at Leavenworth, Kansas. R. referred to a bill on Territory.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the bill on Territory was taken up, by a 24 to 18.

Mr. Crittenden urged the support of the bill, against the claims of the State of Kansas, and reminding that Washington, Jefferson, Adams and other great statesmen had sanctioned its validity, and showing how our faith is pledged to it as well as to our own citizens' liquidation.

The bill, Mr. Crittenden explained, provides that the claims shall be settled and settled by a Board of Commissioners at Washington within two years.

The bill was brought in last week, and was referred to the Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Crittenden was chairman, and reported back an amendment. It provides that a satisfaction of the demands of the French Republic, arising out of captures and confiscations, prior to the Convention between the States and French governments, July 1st, 1801.

The special order, the Pacific bill, coming up, the Speaker postponed without action, and took the floor to finish his speech of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Craige, of Missouri, failed to obtain leave to introduce a bill granting land to Territories of Nebraska for the construction of roads.

Mr. Colfax introduced a bill for territorial government for Idaho.

Mr. Hopkins, from Committee on Affairs reported a joint resolution authorizing Townsend Harris, Consul, and his interpreter, Krinke, to present from the Queen of England, a bill authorizing the payment of the ministers resident at Argentine, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and proceeded to consider a bill for the collection of the laws and other purposes.

Mr. John Cochrane said the bill was voluminous, covering two hundred and eighty-nine pages. His way was the collection districts, or removal of ports of entry and delivery. It was a collection of the remittance laws, now scattered through so many books, and have been so amended from time to time that it is now difficult to determine what is law.

Mr. Cochrane alluded to the fact that now surrounded the present laws, and quoted the opinions of great men in high official position, showing the wisdom of the way of their administration. He appealed to the knowledge of



